Graham Dollar of 1873 Guardian.

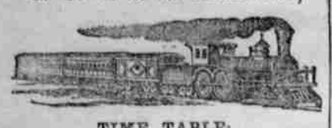
VOL. 1. NO. 8. SAFFORD, GRAHAM COUNTY, ARIZONA, APRIL 27, 1895. ESTABLISHED 1895

The Guardian.

Official Directory Graham County

COUNCIL—Burt Dunlap
LEGISLATURE—Geo. Skinner, Joseph Fish.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—
Henry Hill, Chairman, Clifton
F. W. Hays, Member, Fort Grant.
A. H. Bennett, Member, Safford.
H. L. Smith, Clerk, Solomonville.
SHERIFF—Arthur A. Wight, Solomonville
RECORDER—Manuel Leon, Solomonville.
TREASURER—Frank Dysart, Solomonville.
DISTRICT CLERK—B. B. Adams, Solomonville
DIST. ATTY.—Wiley E. Jones, Solomonville
PROBATE JUDGE—Geo. Cluff, Solomonville.
SURVEYOR—Samuel Logan, Solomonville.
ASSESSOR—Pedro Michelena, Solomonville.

G. V. G. & N. RAILROAD,



TIME TABLE:
Between BOWIE and PIMA.

No. 1.			No. 2.
a. m.	MOUNTAIN TIME		p. m.
10 00	Lv ..... Bowie	Ar	5 50
10 51	" ..... Bailey's Wells	Lv	4 59
11 15	" ..... Rail N. Ranch	"	4 35
11 55	" ..... Solomon	"	4 05
12 20	" ..... Safford	"	3 40
12 24	" ..... Thatcher	"	3 16
12 42	" ..... Central	"	3 08
12 50	Ar ..... Pima	Lv	3 00
p. m.			p. m

Taking effect Saturday, October 20th, 1894 at 1 a.m. Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sunday. This Company reserves the right to vary this schedule as circumstances may require.

WM. GARLAND, President.

Arizona and N. M. Railway,

—)o(—

TIME TABLE:

Going North	Distance from Lordsburg	No. Station	Time table No. 41 Jan. 1. 1895	Distance between stations	Going South
No 2					No. 1
12 00 m		1	†Lds'burg†		10 20 a m
1 00 p m	29	2	†Summit†	20	9 20 a m
2 00 p m	40	3	Ar Duncan†	20	8 20 a m
2 10 p m	...	...	Lv Duncan†	...	8 10 a m
2 33 p m	47	4	* † Shelton †	7	7 45 a m
2 48 p m	50	5	* † Yorks †	3	7 38 a m
3 05 p m	[illegible]	6	† Coronado†	5	7 25 a m
3 25 p m	59	7	† Gonzales †	4	7 10 a m
3 55 p m	64	8	* † Siding†	5	6 45 a m
4 00 p m	66	9	† n Siding†	2	6 40 a m
4 30 p m	71	10	Ar Clifton†	5	6 15 a m

Trains run daily except Sunday
* Stop on Signal † Leave ‡ Arrive.

PROFESSIONAL.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. M. E. Brenner,
Dentist.
SAFFORD, - - ARIZONA
Has finished his law office and is prepared to make sets of false teeth from $10.00 up. Teeth positively extracted without pain.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.

LEGAL.

W. B. Fonda,
Justice of the Peace,
SAFFORD, - - ARIZONA
Special attention given to collections
Water rights bought and sold.
Draws deeds, contracts and all kinds of legal papers. Titles examined and abstracts furnished.

Barnes & Martin,
Law Offices
TUCSON, - - - ARIZONA

Wiley E. Jones,
District Attorney,
SOLOMONVILLE, - - ARIZONA
Practices in all Federal and Territorial Courts
A general law business conducted and special attention given to Water Rights, Land and Mining business.

F. L. B. Goodwin,
Attorney at Law.
SOLOMONVILLE, - ARIZONA.
Practices in all Federal and Territorial Courts.

E. J. Edwards,
Attorney at Law,
GLOBE, - - - ARIZONA
Attends the District Court of Graham County and practices in all the Courts in Arizona.

M. J. Egan,
Attorney at Law.
CLIFTON, - - - ARIZONA.
Office in the Arizona Copper Co's Building west side of the river.

Jos. H. Lines,
Justice of the Peace,
PIMA, - - - ARIZONA
Conveyancing done and all kinds of legal papers drawn.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. L. E. Wightman,
Physician and Surgeon.
PIMA, - - - ARIZONA.
Calls answered promptly day and night.
Office, Main Street.

M. S. Coffman, M. D.
County Physician and Surgeon
SOLOMONVILLE, - - ARIZONA
All calls will be answered promptly.
Office, Main Street.

Safford Drug Store,

C. H. PORTER, M. D., - Proprietor

-: Pure Drugs and Chemicals :-
FULL LINE OF
PATENT MEDICINES,
FANCY ARTICLES
Face Preparations and all Toilet Necessaries
—STORE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—
Prompt and Careful Attention given to Country Orders

LOCAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Items of Local Interest Gathered by Reporters on their Rounds.

DOINGS IN AND ABOUT TOWN

Breezy Little Notes of General Interest Picked up Here and There.

Subscribe for the GUARDIAN.

Lubricating oil at the Drug Store.

Dr. L. E. Wightman, of Pima, was in town Monday.

J. T. Owens keeps the finest line of shoes in town. 4-20 tf

W. B. Foster, of Solomonville, was in Safford Monday.

Mr. Jos. Layton, of Thatcher, was in town Thursday.

Miss Eva Montierth, of Thatcher, was noticed in town this week.

The track of the Gila Valley railroad will reach Thomas about May 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Solomon, of Solomonville, passed through Safford Friday morning.

The only place in town to get Oranges, Bananas and Lemons is at T. T. Hunter's. 4-27-tf

Beebe & Sullivan are doing a land office business in the machinery line this spring.

In about two weeks the hum of the harvesting machine will be heard in our grain fields.

The supply of water in the Gila river is holding out better this season than it has for a number of years past.

Dame rumor has it that one of Central's young bloods is to wed one of Pima's fairies on or about June 5th.

If you want a good suit of clothing go to J. T. Owens. 4-20-tf

I. F. Campbell received this week a large number of Buckeye mowers, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices.

Lubricating oil at the Drug Store.

Work on the new hall of P. J. Jacobson & Son is being rapidly pushed to completion. It is expected to be ready for use May 1st.

Mrs. Jones and son, who has been staying in Solomonville for some time, returned to Safford Thursday.

W. B. Kelly, of the *Bulletin*, passed through Safford on Saturday en route for Globe on a business trip. He expects to be absent about one week.

Lubricating oil at the Drug Store.

Jennings & Kirtland have stocked their store with a full line of gent's furnishing goods, boots and shoes of the very best quality, and are prepared to give their customers as good a bargain as any house in the county.

Post master Hunter says there are about twenty-seven one-cent pieces in circulation in and about Safford, and at the end of every quarter he has them all in his possession. The Gila Valley Ry. Co. has given Mr. Hunter a standing order for all he can secure.

We understand that the Arizona Copper Co. have completed their new store building and are now occupying the same with their mammoth stock of merchandise. This is the largest and best finished store in the Territory.

The Lancashire Lass was presented in Nuttal's hall, at Pima, last Saturday night by the Arizona Dramatic Co. in a very creditable manner. We understand that this same company are to produce "Comrades" at Thatcher in the near future.

Lubricating oil at the Drug Store

Mr. Wm. Telfer contemplates leaving Safford in the near future. He says it is necessary for him to move his cattle from their present range, as the feed has become very scarce. Mr. Telfer is undecided as to what line of business he will follow, but will probably cultivate his ranch which is in the vicinity of Fort Grant. We are very sorry to see him leave our midst, but it is unavoidable, as his business interests lie chiefly on the west side of the mountain.

Judge W. A. Stone, of the court of private land claims, returned April 20th from Spain, where he has been investigating documents relating to the Peralta-Reavis land claim, involving twelve million acres of land in Arizona and New Mexico. Judge Stone says that as a result of his investigations the United States is now in a position to successfully contest the claim.

Dr. Merville S. Coffman, county physician and surgeon, places his advertisement in the GUARDIAN'S Professional Column this week. Dr. Coffman located at the county-seat of Graham County one year ago, coming direct from San Francisco, where he held the position of assistant police surgeon, which fact makes it needless to remark upon his ability as a surgeon. Regarding his knowledge of medicine, his success in that line is a sufficient guarantee.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The First Election of the I. O. G. T. Held Tuesday Night.

On Tuesday night the Safford Lodge, I. O. G. T., held their first regular election of officers since its organization. The fact of the election was sufficient to bring out nearly every member, and the offices for the next three months will be filled as follows:

C. T.–D. M. McCall
V. C. T.–Miss Clara Salkeld
R. S.–Miss Lee Hunter
F. S.–J. D. Hartzler
Marshall–G. B. McCarty
Guard–Frank Groesbeck
Sentinel–Robert Nash
P. C. T.–E. D. Tuttle
L. D.–Mrs. Hartzler
Chaplain–Mrs. James Morris
Juvenile Templar–Mrs. Hunter

Marshal McCarty has authority to appoint a deputy.

The working of the lodge thus far has been most successful and the future outlook is just as bright. Already forty people have connected themselves with the cause, and seven applicants now await initiation into its mysteries All those belonging speak in highest praise of the good of such an organization, and invite all who are not members to hand in their names. Next Tuesday night the lodge will hold a public installation of officers to which the public is invited.

A Ghastly Find.

Rumor is current to the effect that what is supposed to be the remains of a murdered man were recently found in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs on the Indian reservation by a party of men on a hunting expedition. Some months ago an entirely new pack outfit was found not over three quarters of a mile from the place where the body of the man lay, but at that time no trace of the owner could be found. Many theories were advanced as to what had become of the owner, and a diligent search was made of the surrounding country in the hope of finding some clue, but at that time nothing was disdiscovered that threw any light upon the subject. It is now supposed that the pack belonged to the dead man. Very little flesh remained on the bones and the clothes were in bad condition.

It will be remembered that some time ago the papers of the nothern part of the Territory spoke of a man who had left his home and had not been heard of anymore. Who knows but that the finding of this man may offer a clue to those interested in the search. No clue has been obtained asto the murderer

No More Letters.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have announced their intention of retiring from the business of carrying letters within States and Territories of the United States. Just when the letter service will be discontinued has not been decided, as it depends on the exhaustion of the present supply of franked envelopes. The letter service of the company in Mexico will not be discontinued.

Improving the Hotel.

The Groesbeck hotel is undergoing a series of improvements. A new brick foundation is being built under the porch facing the railroad and other improvements added to the outside appearance of the building. Next week painter Green will paper and paint several rooms on the inside.

Contractor G. B. McCarty erected a very substantial porch in front of the M. E. Church this week.

A full line of Millinery Stock at T. T. Hunter's. 4-6-tf

The United States custom officers, of Montreal, have unearthed a gang of smugglers who shipped Chinese across the border to Vancebors, Maine, in perforated coffins from St. Johns, N. B.

Last Saturday Dr L. E. Wightman assisted by Dr Dudley, performed a very delicate operation on a bad case of hair lip on the child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Chesley, of Graham.

To-morrow the Salt Lake Herald will print an extensive labor edition, edited by laboring men, in which the labor problem will be discussed by writers from all parts of the country. Prominent among the contributors will be President Gompers, Grand Master Sovereign, and Professor Ely. The edition will be non-partisan in politics, and the receipts will go to the poor of Salt Lake City.

There is a force of men at work on the foundation of the new roller flouring mill. The company have purchased sufficient ground from J. R. Lassator for the mill site, and expect to have the mill in running order in time to grind its share of this season's grain. The company is incorporated, the articles of which will appear in next week's GUARDIAN.

A FATAL DUEL.

An American Kills a Mexican in a Quarrel Over a Steer Near Nogales.

Juan Murietta, a Mexican vaquero, was shot and killed on April 22d by R. W. Randolph.

The shooting was near Stone House ranch, on the Santa Cruz river. Each man was engaged on the round-up and had been disputing over the ownership of a certain steer. Both men rode off at the same moment with the same intention of cutting out the animal and adding it to his heard.

Racing side by side, the quarrel was continued. Suddenly the Mexican flashed a huge knife and made a lunge at the rider by his side. Randolph dodged, but not quite in time, being slashed in the chin and breast. Sheering off, Randolph drew his 45-calibre Colt's revolver and fired four shots at the infuriated Mexican. Two of the shots found vital spots and the vaquero tumbled from his horse dead.

Randolph came into Nogales the same evening and has surrendered himself to the authorities. It is believed that the killing was fully justifiable.

No Removal Yet.

The following letter was received a few days ago and indicates that Governor Hughes will continue for an indefinite period to fill the position which he now occupies:

Washington, D. C. April 13, 1895
Hon. Wiley E. Jones:
Solomonville, Arizona.

My dear Friend:—Your letter of the 31st ult. was duly received. I called at the White House to-day and asked Mr. Thurber, the Private Secretary to the President, whether any appointment of governor of Arizona was in contemplation and he said that so far as he knew no change was contemplated at this time. There is a strong pressure being made by Gov. Hughes' friends for his retention and they represent that the better element in the Territory, business interests, etc., desire his retention. I am therefore of the opinion that no change will be made at present.

I will return in a couple of weeks to Muscogee, I. T. and resume my judicial duties.

Believe me, as ever,
Faithfully yours,
Wm. M. Springer.

Mr. Springer has just closed a twenty-years service in Congress, representing the Springfield, Illinois district, and was recently appointed U. S. Judge in the Indian Territory.

An Operation Performed.

Drs. Porter and Coffman successfully performed an operation on the six-year-old son of Joseph W. Welker, of Layton, last Tuesday, and removed a stone weighing 130 grains from the bladder.

The child has suffered untold agony for some time past, and has been under the treatment of Dr. Porter who hoped to relieve the little sufferer with medicine and avoid a very dangerous operation. But last week the child's symptoms assumed such a form that he decided that in performing an operation was the only means of saving the little one's life, and we are happy to state that it was performed with success and that the patient is recovering rapidly.

Mining Notes.

Mr. Harry Gray, who has been doing developement work on the Plumosa mine, owned by Jennings & Kirtland, in the Lone Star district, returned to Safford Monday. Work on the mine has been stopped for the present.

* * *

Word is received at this office almost daily of new mines having been discovered in the Lone Star district.

* * *

Nat Wansley has discovered a rich vien of silver bearing rock in the Lone Star district.

CHURCH NOTES.

M. E. CHURCH, REV. D. ROBERTS, Pastor—Service held every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Class meeting after morning's service every other Sunday. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday at 7 p. m.

Thirteen small drops of rain fell in Safford Wednesday.

The meanest man on record is said to live in Center county, Pa. He sold his son-in-law one-half interest in a cow, and then refused to divide the milk, maintaining that he sold only the front half. The buyer was also required to provide the feed the cow consumed, and was compelled to carry water to her three times a day. Recently the cow hooked the old man, and he is suing the son-in-law for damages.—*Coconino Sun.*

TERRITORIAL.

Clipped and Condensed From Late Exchanges.

PASSING EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Happenings Throughout the Territory Edited With the Scissors.

The inquiry for gold bearing property in the Territory has never been so great as it is just now, nor have so many properties been handled or sold. However, it is only the well developed properties such as show pretty certainly their value, that are considered at all. Nobody is looking for undeveloped property.—*Phenix Herald.*

–)o(–

Twenty thousand square miles in Arizona are covered by a heavy growth of timber. The Mogollon forest alone covers over 12,000 square miles, a body of magnificent lumber land nearly as large as Maryland, yet almost untouched by the axe. There are also belts of oak and ash.—*Vidette.*

–)o(–

Gov. Hughes was tendered a brilliant public reception in Prescott on Wednesday evening last. He made an excellent speech and was the lion of the hour.—*Citizen.*

–)o(–

During the last six months of last year the Arizona Copper Co., of Graham county, shipped 5,779,119 pounds of copper or 2,338 tons. For the same period the Detroit Copper Co. shipped 4,911,118 lbs., or 1,955 tons of copper; the total shipment of the two companies for the six months was 8,688,870 lbs.—*Ex.*

The Church Debt.

The following is the summary of remarks made by President Wilford Woodruff concerning the church property, at the general conference held in Salt Lake week before last.

"I have felt it my duty to speak of a subject that has been brought up here to-day, and that is the debts of the church. Personally, I never run into debt myself. I made that a rule from my boyhood up, but since I have been in the church in this valley I have certainly deviated a long way from that principle. I think it my duty to tell you how I came in debt as president of the church and trustee of a trust. It is well known how the United States Government took possession of the property of the church. Receivers were sent to Utah, one of whom I will mention. His name was Dyer. He came to me and demanded all the personal property of the church. He demanded $500,000 in money, believing we ought to have that much. We did not have that much money, or anything of the kind; had never had it. Prest. Taylor had given to the different stakes in Utah for the support of the poor, wheat and vegetables and other stores which in all the territory amounted to about $150,000. Mr. Dyer gathered up all these accounts and wanted money for all that. As a compromise, rather than have lawsuits brought against us in every stake of Zion, we agreed to give him $75,000 and did so. Then whenever he could find a sale of land, or money expended and paid out, or any other expense the church had gone to, he demanded it of us.

Rather than have lawsuit after lawsuit, we agreed to give him this money. It amounted to about a half million of dollars. We had never had that much money. It was money we had paid out and given away; but we went to the banks and borrowed $500,000 and gave it to him. We had to pay rent for our own church property. When a portion of our money was restored to us, we had the blessed privilege of taking up a portion of our notes. The money was about $100,000 short, that amount having been spent by the receivers. We are still in debt, however.

In conclusion, Prest. Woodruff was thankful that the United States Government had done so well in restoring their property, and he felt confident that the Government would yet return the real estate of the church.

Mad Dog at Thatcher.

As Wm. Asey was entering Thatcher from the west last Saturday he was considerably startled by a mad dog making a sudden attack on his wagon wheels. As Mr. Asey was unarmed he did not contest the brute's right to mutilate his wagon wheel, but drove up town and reported the same; in the meantime the dog had escaped to the foot-hills. The dog was followed by several young men on horse back, and late in the afternoon was found and shot by one of the Wolsey boys.

A party of ladies and gentlemen of Safford, contemplate visiting the cliff dwellings on the Bonita in the near future.

Solomonville Rumblings.

He who seeks repentance for the past should woe the angel of virtue in the present.

The man who wrote "I would not live always" certainly did not live in the valley of the Gila, in Graham County.

District Attorney Jones was called to Morenci Monday by a mandate from Justice Brewer. A felony case demanded his attention.

The election of Sheriff Wight as trustee of the Solomonville school district was well advised. An ardent friend of the public schools and devoted to education, he will fill the office of trustee to the satisfaction of all interested.

J. L. Reaves and John D. Parks have purchased the Gila hotel. They propose to renovate and improve the property and establish a first class house of entertainment. Solomonville surely is entitled to a good hotel. There are no more popular, courteous, and genial gentlemen in the valley than Joe. Reaves and John Parks.

If the proposed fourth of July celebration at Ft. Thomas is carried to a successful termination it will be largely attended by the people of Solomonville and the surrounding vicinity. The good citizens of Ft. Thomas have always been generous to the county seat on festive occasions, and reciprosity will surely follow when occasion is presented.

Mrs B. B. Adams and her mother Mrs. Lay have left Solomonville and gone to Missouri. For the time being our District Clerk is disconsolate. He went with his wife and mother-in-law to Bowie and placed them on the train safely, wretch said he. Some ungracious minded him of a motherless calf. He will count the days from the departure until the return.

The county jail is tenantless, except two prisoners who are serving out short terms of imprisonment for misdemeanors. Under Sheriff H. L. Smith and Jailor Schwerin have struck terror in the souls of prisoners committed for misdemeanor. The jail from this time henceforth will not be a haven of rest for those committed for failure to pay nominal fines. Prisoners are required to work and earn their daily bread.

Improvements in the court yard demonstrate the fact.

Never, in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" did the Gila valley, from San Jose, westward present a picture of beauty more suggestive of fertility and promise than that which greets the eye of the passerby. The magnificent fields of grain awaiting the coming of the reaper. The mower has already invaded the meadows and immense monuments of hay attest the fact that the winter has been propitous, the spring generous, the coming summer, full of abundant promise. No where "on this dim spot which men call earth" can be found a more delightful country.

Treed By a Bull

The report reached us yesterday that early in the week ex-Probate Judge Damron was in his field west of Thatcher planting some seeds on one side of his farm; on the other side was a young bull, who seemingly was hunting for a row. The first object he found to vent his rage upon was a horse, but this sport seemed to be too tame for the bull, and he began looking around for something more warlike, when, suddenly he thought he had found the object of his search in the form of Judge Damron, whose attitude seemed to indicate war to the excited brain of the infuriated animal, and away he dashed, through the plowed land, with tail in air and head close to the ground, intending to make short work of his victim. All the time Mr. Damron, unconcious of danger, went serenely on planting his garden seeds; when the brute was within a few rods of him he suddenly became aware that danger was near, and one glance convinced him that his only safety lie in gaining the friendly branches of the nearest tree, for which he immediately started with fear lending wings to his speed, and the bull snorting and roaring close in his rear. The Judge reached the tree in safety and commenced the assent and was nearly out of reach when the beast came up, and as a parting salute to his foe tossed his stately head in the air and badly dislocated the gabel end of Judge Damron's trousers. The Judge finally gained a seat high in the branches of the tree and sat there in safety, watching the ravings of Mr. Bull at the bottom till a boy on horseback came to his assistance and drove the animal away.

The Bingham boys received, last Tuesday, their new Buffalo–Pitts threshing machine which they intend using for custom work in the valley.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

FUTURE AND PROSPECTIVE MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Extensive Forest and Valuable Coal Mines Awaiting the Coming of Capital and Labor,—the Farms and their Products.

The ordinary visitor, and there are many who are not newcomer to this territory have not the remotest idea that the Salt river valley can be rivaled in lands, soil and the productiveness thereof in the way of fruits, (oranges and lemons excepted) grain and grasses.

Nevertheless it is a fact. There is a section of Graham county commonly called the "Gila valley," extending thirty miles along the course of the Gila river from below the Upper Box canyon to where the river enters into the San Carlos reservation below Ft. Thomas, that twelve years ago was a desert, now reclaimed and in a high state of cultivation. From Pueblo Viejo down for the distance above mentioned, is one continuance and almost unbroken vale of beautiful farms, dotted with towns and villages, churches and school houses. Besides agriculture this county is blessed with fine grazing grounds and rich mines.

Along the Bonita, Blue, San Francisco, Eagle Rivers and their tributaries cattle thrive during drouths and fatten and keep fat all the year round if the rainy seasons are regular. Its wild grass lands are unexcelled for nutriment and make juicy and high flavored beef. The mining feature as well as the mineral output is the wonder of those not aware of it until apprised by actual observation. The great mines, or rather to speak more correctly, properties of great mines owned and operated by the Arizona Copper Company and the Detroit Copper Company and the Detroit King Company are seemingly inexhaustible. For years the Longfellow, Metcalf, Coronado, Detroit, the Yonkel, Manganese Blue, the Higgins, the Queen, the Garfield, the King and other equally valuable mines still yield their precious deposits to the jar of powder and the touch of the pick.

The mineral referred to is copper. But surrounding the great copper basin in which the above mines are located, silver and gold ledges exist, and placer (cement gravel beds) grounds are at hand and available whenever appliances are placed to separate the precious metal from the dross. Thus it will be seen that a combination of resources, agriculture, grazing and mining, are in bloom—are in beautiful blossom—in the springtide of prosperity. Who can predict the future as to greatness in wealth and population for Graham, with its broad beautiful valleys, rich mineral hills and lofty mountains?

By the way, that calls to memory that the writer came near over looking something that should not be overlooked, as it cuts a figure in the make-up of resources to complete the combination. It is timber. What? you will ask is there timber in Graham county? Yes, plenty of pine, juniper and other varieties north of the town of Clifton, which some day will be utilized. The approach to stumpage from the south is impassible, owing to the rough and broken condition of the country; an obstacle however, that will be overcome. Is there any coal? If you are asked you can reply in the vernacular of the day, "You bet!"

Will have something more to say about this hereafter.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

Beef Contracts Awarded.

Contracts for fresh beef on the block for military posts in the Department of the Colorado have been awarded as follows for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1696.

Fort Apache, A. T., Geo. A. Olney 4 1-10 cents per pound net, Fort Grant, A. T., Dennis Murphy 6 1-4 cents per pound net, San Carlos, A. T., Denis Murphy 6 1-4 cents per pound net, Fort Huachuca, A. T., J. G. Burnett, 5.95 cents per pound net, Whipple Barracks, A. T., J. G. Stephens, 6.74 cents per pound net, Fort Bayard, N. M., S. P. Carpenter, 6 cents per pound net, Fort Wingate, N. M., Welch and Jones 6 cents per pound net, Fort Douglas, Utah, J. L. Heywood, 5.35 cents per pound net, Fort DuChesne,, Utah, S. W. Ross, 7.37 1-2 cents per pound net, Fort Logan, Colo., Werner Fabian 6 cents per pound net.

Mr. A. K. Watts was awarded the contract for mutton at Fort Bayard, N. M., at 5 1-2 cents per pound net.

Mr. Orson Shepard and family, late arrivals from California, have decided to locate in Layton for a short time, or until they can complete a dwelling house here, which is now in course of construction

The Guardian

Dollar of 1873.

Published every Saturday

—BY THE—

GUARDIAN PUBLISHING CO.,
(Incorporated)

JOHN J. BIRDNO, - - Manager.
HARRY B. FOX, - - Secretary.
AND MANAGER JOB DEPARTMENT

SATURDAY, APRIL, 27, 1895.

TERMS:

Per year, in advance $2.00
Six Month 1.00

Address all Communications

The Guardian Pub. Co.,
SAFFORD, ARIZ.

PARASITES OF AMERICA.

For many years Congress has been making millionaries and tramps. There has not been a principal involved in politics since 1866. Among the money sharks, the stock gamblers, the usurious gang of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in all these aggregations for sucking blood, there is not a man who isn't an idler, a parasite, a leech, a wolf. They produce nothing. Their whole membership, every kite or condor, buzzard or vulture of them all dosn't compare in national use or value with any farmer or mechanic, or laborer one ever heard named.

Their religion is rapacity; their vocation comes merely to be piracy within the pale of law. They never feed nor clo[illegible] one's thirs[illegible] instr[illegible] [illegible] is corru[illegible] [illegible] panthers of [illegible]ce, of business, of labor, they live by tearing honest throats. They are the shark's brood, to prey, and guzzle, and drink at the expense of others. The Savior in his day made a scourge of cords and drove them from the temple. In this hour they occupy the temple to the exclusion of others, and are even negotiating a mortgage upon it. The politician's God is gold. He makes sacrifices to money like an old Greek to his gods He builds his temble in New York; he makes Wall Street and the national banks its high priests. Mugwumpry is the altar boy, and attends in charge of the sacred knives, while the powers that rule sacrifice the west and south to the end that their blood may be incense in the nostrils of gold. The most patriotic and law abiding people we have are the poor. If this government is saved, they are the ones that will save it. The most criminal and dangerous men we have are the rich men infesting the national capitol, and who are ready to trample on all laws that may oppose their selfish purposes.

Tale of Two Nations.

THE administration men, including bond-holders, purse-proud bankers and gold-bugs of every party are making a thorough organization to prevent the Illinois convention of Democrats, on June 4th, from pronouncing in favor of the free coinage of silver. Money from New York city and all other banking centers will flow into Illinois to capture the primaries and county conventions which are to precede the State convention. The gold bugs realize the importance of capturing Illinois as they fear the danger and influence of that populous State pronouncing in favor of free silver.

THE recent mass meeting, at Honolulu, of natives who favor annexation to the American Union is significant. Its importance need not be overdrawn. No doubt a majority of the natives of the islands do not yet sympathize with the movement. They probably still cling to the notion that in some way the Queen may yet be restored to power. A rumor prevails among them that England may interfere to do this; while, of course, it may take a long time for them to get rid of the pernicious notion that Mr. Cleveland is still able to overthrow the republic and set up the throne.

The Silver Question as it Stands.

History is being made rapidly. The agitation for the remonetization of silver is at floodtide. President Cleveland has done more for the free coinage cause than any ten of its leading advocates. Having commenced the present term by corrupting senators and members, and causing them to break their solemn pledges to the people, he wound up by an unlawful and unnecessary sale of bonds to his pals for nine millions of dollars less than he could have sold them to the people of the United States.

For this offense he has not made as good a defense as could be made. He finished off with an effort to force through Congress a bill to authorize an issue of bonds payable in but one kind of American legal tender money. The public indignation with him has found vent in the leading newspapers of the country, the large majority of which have in this instance faithfully represented the opinion of the public on the subject.

The public wrath with the President has extended to his masters of the gold ring, and the demand for the remonetization of silver is the form in which this feeling is mainly expressed. Democratic silver representatives have published an address to the Democratic party calling upon them to shake off the rule of the bankers and place the party squarely in favor of constitutional money, both gold and silver. The Republican party is in a high state of fermentation as to what its course shall be.

Western men are demanding the the overthrow of the gold faction, and eastern republicans are divided as to what the policy of the party ought to be. The Bimetallic League, presided over by General Warner, and having among its leaders Senator[illegible] [illegible] parties and organize themselves into an independent party with the money question as its sole issue. This is a stirring document and will attract the attention of thoughtful people. The league disclaims any right to make a Presidential candidate, but it suggested the Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, a representative from Pennsylvania in the last Congress and one of the richest and most popular farmers in that state, and exhorts the people to express their opinion as to his candidacy by resolution, petition and other means.

In the midst of this commotion in America, three great European powers have been aroused to the importance of a consideration of the silver question. In Germany the Reichstag has called upon the Emperor, by a two-thirds vote, to invite an international monetary conference. The young Emperor has already shown signs of a disposition to restore silver to its place as money It has been discovered that at a grand council, to be held, the veteran Bismark will be officially a member by authority of a law which had long been overlooked.

In England the House of Commons has given voice to the discontent in that country with the gold standard policy, and a resolution looking to a reform passed unanimously, because the Minister dared not oppose it.

In France the Minister of Finance has proclaimed himself as strongly in favor of a return to bimetallism.

The Congress of the United States, in view of the possibility of a monetary conference, has provided for representation in that body, taking the appointment of two-thirds of such representation out of the hands of the gold President.

The experience of the past has not been favorable to international monetary conferences. We have had three of them, and in each case they were invited by the United States Government and were instigated by the gold trust. Their object was to confuse the public mind and, by appearing to consider the silver question, prevent the consideration of it by its friends. Some of the more apprehensive minds among the silver leaders are, therefore, distrustful of the conference now proposed. Senator Stewart, chief among these, warned the Senate that the gold men would endeavor to pervert the new conference to their own purposes, and would use its existance as an argument against any silver movement outside of its sessions during its continuance.

If the proposed monetary conference could be used to dampen the ardor of the bimetallists, and cause them to suspend their efforts, under the claim that it ought to be left entirely to the conference, the cause might be seriously retarded, if not overwhelmed with disaster; but if the advocates of the free coinage of both metals will move on as though nothing had happened, strenghtening public opinion and preparing for the final struggle whatever the conference may propose, we can see no harm to come from the participation by the American government in the first conference ever proposed by the friends of bimetallism. It is perfectly plain to be seen that the monetary conference is being encouraged by the gold party in Europe and in this country. This is a sign of weakness of that party and should encourage the friends of silver everywhere.

Let it be understood that the people of America do not submit the question of bimetallism in this country for the decision of other powers, but they are glad and willing to send representatives to a conference with the powers for the purpose of throwing light upon the subject, and in the hope of persuading other nations to relieve their people from the burdens which the American people have determined to suffer no longer.

We favor the effort made in behalf of bimetallism both at home and abroad. Let the silver men in the Democratic party proselytize Democrats to their views. Let Republicans in their party demand emancipation from the gold lords.

Let the Populists drop everything but the one question and push forward the cause of bimetallism. Let the Independents, represented by the Bimetallic League, [illegible] pursue their method of [illegible] pairing for a great political [illegible]lation, if both parties shall be found serving the gold syndicate. Let the monetary conference scheme be pushed forward. If it proves to be honest and genuine, as its predecessors have not, all the better for the cause of bimetallism. If, like these predecessors, it proves to be a hypocritical pretense, still will the cause of silver be benefited, because as hypocrisy is said to be the tribute which vice pays to virtue, so is the pretense of gold men that they are bimetallists a confession that they are the enemies of the people.

THE question of the free coinage of silver is the cause of the common people everywhere throughout the land, and its agitation should never cease until silver is restored to its old-time place as a circulating medium with equal favors with gold. The crime of 1873 will never be atoned, except by the cheering ring of silver, free and unfettered as it was through eighty years of our proudest history.

THE gold bugs know that the free coinage of silver will cause a certain, steady and rapid growth of every Western State and Territory, and that the West, therefore, will become stronger year after year in national affairs. The East is steadily losing in proportionate numbers, but that section is endeavoring to hold its power through its accumulations of wealth. Its motto is, "wealth is power."

THE silver men should not permit themselves to divide into factions, brought about by the machinations of their enemies. The gold bugs never divide when their selfish interests are endangered, and the friends of silver should present an unbroken front, unbiased and unprejudiced by past party affiliations. In unity there is strength, and the silver army can win the fight by harmony and discipline.

FROM a letter written a few days ago by ex-Congressman Springer, of Illinois, it would appear that Gov. Hughes is in no immediate danger of removal. The letter appears elsewhere in the columns of the GUARDIAN.

THE wretch, Durrant, who recently murdered two innocent girls in a San Francisco church, should not be permitted to escape from an expiation of his crime at the end of the halter. It was a most revolting tragedy and justice cannot be meted out too promptly.

THE most powerful man in Europe is not the German Emporer, nor the Russian Emporer, nor any of the crowned heads, but a banker to whom all crowned heads bow—the head of the house of Rothschild. Not a nation in Europe can go to war without his consent, nor consumate any great public enterprise without his consent.—*Ex.*

FOUGHT UNDER WATER.

A Mink Drowned While Killing a Muskrat in an Adirondack Pool.

The muddled water of a half-frozen cove down on the flats told that something unusual had happened not long before. Plainer yet was the tale when a stiffening furred body rose to the surface of the little open space of water. Under the fringe of nearly frozen ice a dark spot showed plainly to a woodman's eye that a fight had occurred in the water, and a closer inspection demonstrated that it had been a fight for food and a fight for life.

A hungry mink had come that way along a string of coves looking for something to eat. The mice were shy, and he could not catch them. Of fish there were none, but a lone muskrat, diving for roots and after a minute beneath the water's surface rising again, offered a prey at once a fighter and of goodly taste. A mink likes to kill a fighter. He will go a long way from brooks, upon hill and even mountain tops, looking for one, woodsmen say. He tackles martens or weasels, and is especially fond of a big muskrat.

The mink crouched on the edge of the ice a moment; then, as the muskrat rose, he sprang for his prey. The muskrat quickly threw up his head and caught the mink by a paw. The mink got hold of the muskrat's neck, a skin-hold only. They rolled and kicked the water high in the air, throwing it ten feet away into the snow. The mink could have killed the muskrat had they been in the snow or on the ground, but in the water the muskrat was too powerful. At last they dived, and above them the water boiled and grew yellow with mud.

Under water the mink was as badly off as at the surface. At last the mink's breath gave out, and, letting go, he tried to rise, but the muskrat would not release his hold on the mink's leg. So at last the mink, after much struggling, died. But his hold on the muskrat's throat, though at first only a skin hold, had later been forced back, and the big vein had been cut. The mink rose to the surface and the muskrat tried to swim away, but died and rose as the other had done.

GREAT [illegible] SPIDERS.

[illegible] Looking Creatures Which Still Have Friends and "Little Defenders."

To tell of all the different kinds of spiders would take many books. Spiders are of all sizes, from the dreadful big terror, of which you have heard, the celebrated tarantula, which lives only in hot countries, to the tiny little spiders that can secrete themselves in such small spots that the sharpest eyes have hard work to find them.

Not only do they differ in size but in habits and in the variety and style of their houses and of their method of establishing their nurseries and bringing up their children. Some spiders live in the air out of doors, some in the corners of old building, some in the ground, and some on the water. There does not seem to be any variety yet found which inhabits fire, but perhaps some may be discovered. The giant of the spider family, the great crab spider, lives principally in South America. This specimen is from two and one-half to three inches long. Their legs are at least five inches long. Most spiders live upon flies and very small insects. But the crab spider is very bold and pugnacions, and will attack any creature, not only his own size but even larger, with the intent to make a dinner of his enemy. Small birds, lizards and other little creatures are just the kind of supplies which suit his taste and supply his larder.

This gentlemen is what is called a "night spider"—that is, he spends most of the day in sleep and takes the night to gambol about in search for his meals. At this time, when all little birds are safely (as they think) asleep in their nests, he creeps up a tree and quickly finds out some of these unsuspecting little creatures. He is very strong and fierce, and finding his prey off guard he generally succeeds in killing it.

STREETCAR POLITENESS.

Men Who Are Standing Will Surrender Rights to a Seat Almost Invariably.

"Have you ever noticed," asked an observing young woman, "how much politer men are who are standing up in streetcars than men who are sitting down?"

I confessed that I had not, says a New York Herald writer.

"Well, you watch, and you will find out that I am right. It is comparatively seldom that I enter a crowded car and have a man rise to offer me his seat. Most men settle themselves comfortably, stick their noses more deeply into their newspapers and pretend they don't see me hanging fast to the strap. But if anyone should then vacate a seat and a man was standing by it, the chances are fifty to one that he would beckon me to come over and take it rather than sit down himself.

"Now, this isn't imagination. I've noticed it scores of times. I think men go on the principle that 'possession is nine-tenths of the law,' or rather, I might say, nine-tenths of politeness. What a man has he keeps, and he says: 'Hang politeness!' But if he is already standing it is just as easy for him to keep on standing, and in that case politeness has some show with him.

"I'm not talking nonsense now," she went on, with a merry laugh. "I'm talking fact, and if you don't believe it you can easily get proof for yourself."

Cigars of Brown Paper.

Paper cigars are one of the most recent forms of adulteration in Germany, where two manufacturers have been punished for making them. In one case only the outside leaf consisted of tobacco, the rest of the cigar being composed of brown paper previously steeped in tobacco juice and then dried. In the other case the cigar maker had actually entered in a contract with a paper manufacturer to make for him a special kind of brown paper with tobacco remnants and paper pulp, the sheets being afterward cut into strips and rolled into the form of cigars.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We are in receipt of numerous letters from large weekly publications throughout the United States offering us club rates in connection with the GUARDIAN.

Among those received we have selected those, which in our judgement, will prove most satisfactory to the readers.

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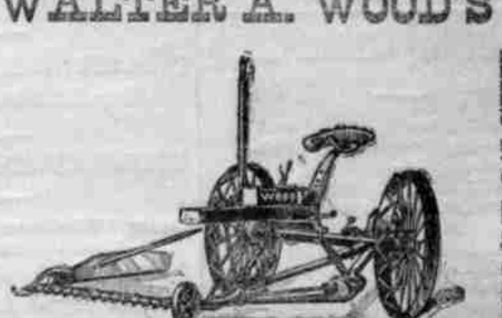

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THE FARM.

The sweet potato is cultivated as far north as New Jersey, and as a garden crop in latitudes considerably higher. A monogram on its culture and uses has just been issued in Farmers' Bulletin No. 26, by the Department of Agriculture, giving much interesting information concerning this member of the morning glory family, which is not only curious, but very practical and useful as well. The sweet potato may be grown either from seed, from sets or from vine cuttings. Seed rarely matures in this country except in hot houses, and propagation by vine cutting, while a more prolific method than any other, can be adopted only in the Gulf states, owing to climatic reasons. The northern and western sweet potatoes are grown from sets, produced by placing the seed tubers, which are usually cut in two length wise, in specially prepared seed beds, with bottom heat. Bottom heat is readily produced by the use of horse manure, very much as hot beds are made, and the growing of the sets is conducted in a very similar way, except that the seed bed is not always under glass, a covering of litter, straw or pine needles often being given. The potatoes when laid in the seed bed are covered to a depth of from one to three inches, with sand, fine soil, or earth from the woods, and when the sets grow to a length of from three to five inches above the ground, they are ready for transplanting. The bedding should be done five or six weeks before it is expected to transplant the sets.

The best time for transplanting in Arizona is from May 20th to the middle of June for the main crop, although for very early potatoes from the 1st to the 25th of May some transplanting is done. The length of time to make the crop is usually placed at ninety days The best soil is a warm, sandy, well drained and somewhat dry soil, and light loams are also suitable. Planting is usually done in rows three and a half feet apart, with eighteen inches between the plants. When grown in checks the distance is usually thirty by thirty inches. The early-dug potatoes for immediate marketing are fit for consumption at any time; they do not need to mature. But for keeping the following rule is given: Break several potatoes and expose the broken ends to the air for some time. If sufficiently matured to keep well, the original color is maintained; if unripe, the broken surface assumes a dark or greenish appearance. Sweet potatoes are best kept by maintaining a temperature of seventy-five degrees for a week or two after digging, and then lowering the temperature, keeping it through the winter at from fifty to sixty degrees, the atmosphere of the storage room to be kept dry.

Besides the ordinary uses of the sweet potato as a vegetable, there is now a considerable quantity of the tubers used by canning factories, and they are also largely used for stock feed. Those of our readers who are interested in the culture of sweet potatoes, whether as a farm or garden crop, will do well to write to the Department at Washington, and secure a copy of Farmers Bulletin No. 26.

We are under obligations to Hon. Henry E. Dosch, of Hillsdale Oregon, for a copy of the third biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture, in which we find much to persuade us of the advanced position Oregon is likely to take in this department. Among the papers which form its appendix is on "Dynamiting the soil." The use of dynamite is declaired to have passed the experimental stage, and is now employed extensively in many parts of the country. What is known as the 30 per cent, grade is empoyed unless the land be rocky, in which case from one and a half to two sticks are used as a charge. To prepare the ground, a crowbar or two-inch auger with a seven-foot shaft is used, and a hole is made in the ground six feet deep. Into this put the stick of dynamite with a fuse attached, and dry sand is poured into the hole until it is full. If sand can not be obtained, other soil may be used if tamped sufficiently hard. The concussion of the explosion loosens the ground some distance below the bottom of the hole, and for many feet on both sides of it. There is little or no danger from the explosion, as the ground only heaves slightly, and little or no earth is thrown into the air. The ground however, is shaken fifteen to thirty feet on all sides. After the dynamite has exploded, a hole is dug sufficently large to receive the tree, and the excavation is filled with surface mold, together with some fertilizer that will aid the growth of the tree and also assist in holding the moisture about the roots. The water from the rains or the irrigating ditch will go down as far as the dynamite has loosened the earth, and will be retained there until used by the tree roots or until it comes to the surface and evaporates. The surface evaporation may be held in check by a thorough cultivation of the soil.

The direct results of this method are said to be larger and more even fruit and earlier ripening. The water does not settle around the trunk of the tree in the spring time, in compact soil, as the moisture is spread all through the ground and is fed to the tree more evenly and for a longer period. It is especially advised for pit fruits which are injured or killed by water settling around the trunks. Those who have practiced the plan report that such trees as apples, prunes, plums, peaches and pears gain in growth from one to three years, and the bearing of the trees is also correspondingly earlier. Thus it is possible to get the trees that frequently do not bear until six or eight years old into bearing when they are four, five, or six years, and without injury to them, as they are as large and strong as they would be at eight years if they were not assisted in this manner.—*Live Stock Indicator.*

YOU WILL REAP.

You may have a little notion
That this world is only chance,
That the harvest don't depend upon
The grain a fellow plants.
But there's an old-time saying,
By all nations it is known,
That when comes the time of harvest
You will reap as you have sown.

Every brush you give your counter,
Is just so much stock in trade;
Every counter you have painted,
Is a customer you've made.
Every time your name is printed,
Is a dollar laid away,
Every thought you give your business,
Hastens in a better day.

Then never mind the reaping,
If the sowing has been right,
For the laws of nature govern,
And she'll always treat you white.
Don't you be afraid of business,
Open out and make a show,
For the laws of nature govern,
And you'll reap just what you sow.

COLONIZING THE WEST.

EFFORTS TO PLANT EASTERN PEOPLE ON IRRIGATED FARMS.

Mr. Smythe's Recent Chicago Speech on this Important Subject.

William E. Smythe, chairman of the National irrigation committee and who has made the relief of the middle class of humanity a study for [illegible] made a speech in Chicago [illegible] to a vast multitude of [illegible] on the colonization of the west [illegible] a sketch of which [illegible] below.

Mr. Smythe spoke [illegible] on the subject of the colonization movement. The issue, he said, before the American people to-day is the making of new homes on agricultural lands. In reality it is the creation of a new civilization. In brief, he explained the Carey law, by which five of the Western States have set aside 1,000,000 acres of arid land each for the purpose of irrigation and cultivation. These lands are to be disposed of at low rates, and every inducement is offered those who are willing to endure the brunt of hard work for a few years. In irrigation, Mr. Smythe said, lies the hope of making these lands valuable, and it is the intention to establish colonies. Those who go from Chicago in the first colony will compose the colony of Plymouth in the Payette valley, Idaho, and the start will be made in August.

Continueing, Mr. Smythe said: "The recent labor troubles have given thoughtful men an insight into the conditions in which the middle classes are living. There is no more startling proof of the slow descent of the middle classes than the statistics showing that over 70 per cent. of the American people are mere tenants of the land they occupy, a less percentage than any foreign country except Great Britain. We have reached a period of stagnation because our early policy of continental conquest has been abandoned. East of a north and south line passing through the center of Kansas there are 64,000,000 people, west of it 4,000,000.

"For many reasons Brigham Young deserves to be ranked among the greatest of Americans. He founded a great commonwelth rather than a church. Irrigation was with him a discovery, and he grasped its possibilities. He saw it was practically an insurance policy on crops, and made possible the raising on a single farm of nearly everything a family needs. He founded a state on industrialism, organized with the best preventive of city congestion—the farm village. The Mormons have taken $562,900,000 out of their soil, with an annual income for each of 10,000 farms of $1,355.

Mr. Smythe made comparisons between the Mormons and the people of Pullman. The former were landed proprietors, with increased values accruing to them, and every man a participator in the banking system. The latter were hopeless tenants, employees, and compulsory patrons of corporation banks and stores.

Mr. Smythe said $500 dollars capitol would take a family to the West, pay for the irrigation of forty acres and sustain them until the first crop. If families had no money they might mortgage the lands in advance, and an effort was being made to secure funds for this purpose.

The Rev. Carwardine of Pullman made an appeal for help for the seventy Pullman families who wanted to get away. Their plan was to go South he said. M. H. Madden of the typographical union also spoke.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Holliday, of the Hot Springs, near Curtis, were in town Thursday. The Springs are becoming a favorite resort for invalids.

CLIPPED HUMOR.

"CAN the baby walk yet, Noopop?" "No; I am still attending to that part of it for him."—Cincinnati Tribune.

BLOBBS—"Is the policeman on your beat square?" Slobbs—"I don't know. He's never round."—Philadelphia Record.

"IF anybody iver catches me strolkin'," said Mr. Dolan, "'twill be whin O'im out av empl'ymint an' hov nothin' betther to do."—Washington Star.

"WHAT on earth are you doing with that little watering-can, Tom?" "Spwinkling the baby's head so's his hair'll sprout."—Harper's Young People.

"I HAVE rented my room to a student who pays his rent regularly, studies all day, and never goes to the tavern." "Oh, get out! he's no student."—Fliegende Blatter.

IF sleep knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, sleep must have its hands full when it begins operations on the sleeve in which the ladies now environ themselves.—Boston Transcript.

A BOW-WOW QUESTION.—"Suppose," said little Mabel the other day, "that our pug should try to follow his nose; would he run down his throat, or would he just turn a back somersault?"—Puck.

"I WANT to introduce you to Mrs. Belladonna. She is one of the 'new women,' you know." "Ah! Which kind—the woman with a past or the one with a future?"—Indianapolis Journal.

KAWLER INN—"I say, doctor, tell me what the difference between the grip and a cold really is." Dr. Pillem (in a confidential tone)—"The doctor's fees. People don't call a physician for a cold." —Buffalo Courier.

PRUYN—"Isn't there a good deal of poppy-cock in those stories about authors living in attics?" Wright—"Oh, I presume so; but not nearly so much as in those tales about their living on their first story."—Harlem Life.

NOTABLES OF OTHER LANDS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S first duel was with an Englishman, who spoke slightingly of the many petty states of Germany.

PRINCE ROSPOLI, mayor of Rome, is a believer in republicanism. He owns land in Florida, raises cranberries in New Jersey bogs and married a lady of Boston.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER is not a cyclist, although he has taken lessons in the art. His wife and daughters, however, are passionately fond of taking recreation on their machines.

OF the ten members of the present [illegible] ministry of state Prince [illegible] seventy-five years of age, [illegible] over sixty, and the re-[illegible]

KING [illegible] recently to a company of [illegible] men, I have often [illegible] to be a [illegible] Hummy should [illegible] better to be a real [illegible]

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, [illegible] seventy-four, is enjoying [illegible] health. She is a rich woman, [illegible] besides some private means the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars publicly subscribed for her by the English people at the close of the Crimean war.

GATHERED ABROAD.

IN all the old Roman calendars February 29, "leap-day," was marked as an "unlucky day" or "critical period."

EXPLORATIONS of North Siberia demonstrate that the region was inhabited by tigers until within a comparatively recent date.

IN Switzerland a good voice is a qualification sought in milk maids, a pleasing melody increasing the cow's yield of milk one-fifth.

THE late Sir Bernard Burke is reported to have said that over half the crests and coats of arms borne by families in this country and England are fictitious.

COATS of arms were first employed in England during the reign of Richard I., and became hereditary in families in the following century. They originated from the painted banners carried by knights and nobles.

A NEW set of postage stamps has been issued by the Chinese customs post office to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of the empress dowager. There are nine stamps, in place of the former three, and all bear the customs water mark on the paper.

ELECTRICAL BITS.

THE post office department is to experiment with electric lights in railway mail cars.

ON December 1 there were 15,772,428 miles of electric conductors strung in the streets of Brooklyn.

NINE branch offices in Cleveland, O., are to receive and send their mails by electric street cars. The bags (closed) will be carried in the space at the front end of the car partitioned off for the motorman.

IN the vicinity of Chicago the electric lines are said to be seriously cutting into the suburban business of the steam railways. This is especially the case with the Evanston business of the St. Louis road, and the Illinois Central is struggling with the electric railways running to South Chicago, Grand Crossing, Pullman and other South side suburbs.

HOLIDAYS.

GOOD FRIDAY is a legal holiday in the states of Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. In many others it is informally observed.

THE Feast of Lanterns is a Chinese holiday. It is celebrated by an unusual and very splendid display of lanterns, fireworks and illuminations of all kinds.

THE Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee feast, or national holiday, every fifty years. All Jews in bondage to their brethren went free on this feast.

THE Festum Herbarum was the day on which the Roman women carried bundles of herbs and fruits to the temples. It was afterwards made a Christian holiday.

Wilkes Booth Alive.

Squire Dugger, a prominent merchant of Unionville, Ky., says he has received a letter recently from John Wilkes Booth, who is in South America engaged in the mining business. Booth expressed a desire to return to the United States, and his regret at the killing of a man supposed to have been him. Later he says it was the accomplice that handed him the pistol with which he shot Lincoln.

The Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.

LATE EDITORIAL.

OUR COUNTRY'S CURSE.

There is supposed to be about Sixteen hundred millions of dollars in the money of the United States, all told. There is over two thousand millions to be paid by the many each year to the few who have incomes built up under the law. This two thousand millions is interest. It is just as effectual in taking money from the people as if it were titled incomes to the few fixed by law. And it is just as permanent,—they can never pay the principal. Thus the people are paying fixed incomes to the amount annually of four times the cost of running the government. They pay annually more money to the few who have interest incomes, than the total stock of money in the country. The debt in the U. S. as gathered from the census Bureau and other data amount to forty thousand millions of dollars, national, corporate, municipal and private indebtedness. An average rate of interest of but six per cent on this sum is over two thousand millions of dollars. It comes from the toiling masses and goes into the pocket of the money lenders. It is a constant stream from the common people to the few, and saps the business vitality of whole communities. The machinery of law is adjusted to enforce these obligations,—the courts render judgments and the sheriffs levy and collect the executions. With sixteen hundred millions in money the people are expected to pay Forty Thousand Millions in debts, when it is not sufficient, if all were to be paid on the same day, to pay even the annual interest. The situation is a crime which has been enacted within the last twenty years. It can be wiped out only by the stout hearted, honest men of the nation standing manfully together, not pleading, but resolutely demanding equality before the law. This condition is our country's curse. How long will it continue? It is a question which the masses can and must solve. As the benighted heathen worships his voiceless idol with the savage mutterings of barbarism, so are our people too prone to hero worship. If the masses awaken to the situation, read aright their wrongs, and stand erect in their American manhood, the struggle will be brief, and our fair America will again be "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave".

THE agitation of the building of the wagon road from here to Camp Apache ought not to be allowed to die out. Whoop it up boys, and put it through. It will be one of the best enterprises the people of the valley can invest in. Every business man in the valley should interest himself in it, which would make it an assured success.

The barley crop of the valley is comparatively light, while the wheat crop has been proportionately increased. This is as it should be. With the facilities we now have for making a first class grade of flour there is no reason why our farmers should not realize good prices for their wheat.

SOME papers seem to think there is some sort of a fight going on between the GUARDIAN and the *Bulletin*. This is certainly a grevious error, as our office force has never discovered it yet, and they have been on duty most of the time. The GUARDIAN is simply "moving along."

BIMETALLISM is booming in all parts of the civilized world just now, and there is every reason to believe that it will be triumphant at the polls in our next presidential election. Keep up the agitation and the campaign of education by all means.—*Republican.*

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded bids for three new torpedo boats. Thus the good work of building up our Navy goes on.—*Star.*

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND bushels of wheat would have paid the President's salary in 1873. To-day it requires six times as much to pay only double the amount.

THE *Bulletin* can well wish not to get into a "scrap" with the GUARDIAN, because if it does, it will come out of it worse disfigured in the eyes of the people than it now is.

IF we were the *Bulletin* man we would never force an issue on letters.

Last week the GUARDIAN published a certificate of good character of our District Attorney, from Jesse B. Hays, of Pima. Next!—*Bulletin.*

The GUARDIAN has been looking for a letter complimentary to the *Bulletin* man, but it has thus far found none. Certificates of good character in that direction are indeed a rarity.

THE *Tribune* is pleased to learn the untruth of the statement that Mark Smith has concluded to locate in Los Angeles. Arizona cannot afford to lose such men. Though always opposed to him politically, the editor of this paper desires to bear testimony to the fact that as a friend and neighbor—one who can be implicitly trusted—he has met none the superior of Mark Smith. If the democracy should get control of affairs after statehood has been effected, Mark would represent Arizona in the United States Senate as honestly and ably as any man could, and would give as good satisfaction to the people generally.—*Florence Tribune.*

Another Crank.

In the commencement of the preliminary examination of Theo. Durrant who is accused of the murder of two young girls, Minnie Williams and Blanch Lamont, in San Francico, A. E. Williams the father of one of the murdered girls was called as a witness but in his place a young woman rushed to the stand and said that no one should testify before her. She gave the name of Williams and said that she would be the one to judge Durrant and ordered him realesed. The police tried to remove her, but she would not let them. She left the stand voluntarily after some words. She handed an incoherent letter to the clerk and said she was sent by God to judge Durrant.

The letter she left was as follows:

To the Citizens of the City and County of San Francisco; to the Public Officials:

Respected Gentlemen—The coming woman, gifted with high spiritual power and for whom the world has been waiting, stands here in your midst. She is obliged by force of circumstances to make herself known, first in the police court of San Francisco, for she has come to judge the hart of man and woman, through wisdom given by Christ. No man in the city and county of San Francisco is worthy to sit in judgment during the trial of Theodore Durrant; therefore, I, Lucy Laura Gould Williamson, do declare, with authority of God, these law proceedings must be brought to a close with the reading of this letter.

No attempt must be made by any person to again arrest Theodore Durrant or again hold him guilty for murder. I, Lucy Laura Gould Williamson, through the spirit of God, declare Theodore Durrant found innocent before the judgment seat of God and henceforth responsible for his actions. With the greatest respect to all parties and justice to the prisoner, Theodore Durrant, I am yours.

LUCY G. WILLIAMSON.

Lubricating oil at the Drug Store.

Mr. Burt Nutting who is living at Magdelena, Old Mexico, has a force of men at work building a new residence in Safford. Mr. Nutting expects to move his family here in August or September.

The program as carried out in the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. conference at Thatcher last Sunday was well rendered and very instructive; the instructions given by the officers were good and the young people should put them into practice.

John Sims, Will McBride, Ira Porter, and Miss Susie Sims, of Pima, Mrs. Maggie Brinkerhoff, and Miss Sarah Allred, of Thatcher, started for St. David, on the San Pedro, in Cochise Co. last Thursday, in the interest of the Sunday schools.

Notice for Publication.

Homestead No. 1088.

LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZ., April 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court at Solomonville, Arizona, on June 3, 1895, viz:

William A. Clark, of Eden, Graham county, Arizona, for the S E ¼ of N W ¼ and S ½ of N E ¼ Sec 3 and S W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 2, Tp 6 S R 24 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John Waddle and William A. Carter, of Matthews, Arizona, and Thomas A. Fuller and Wiley Holliday, of Eden, Arizona.

4-27-6t EUGENE J. TRIPPEL, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Homestead No. 1040.

LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZ., March 25th, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Solomonville, Arizona, on May 11, 1895, viz:

Peter H. McBride, Pima, Graham county, Arizona; for the W ½ of S W ¼, Sec 12 and W ½ N W ¼ Sec 13 Tp 6 S R 24 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Foster, James Meck and Thomas Ransom, of Pima, Graham county, Arizona, and William A. Carter, of Matthews, Graham county Arizona.

EUGENE J. TRIPPEL, Register.

3-30-6t

DUNCAN.

A wagon road is to be made at once from McDermott's mine to the Duncan road.

John Kief, of El Paso, arrived last Wednesday to spend a few days on the ranch of Ward & Courtney.

Mr. Wasserman left for New York and Paris last Monday. He is the owner of the McDermott mines, having purchased them from the original owner.

Mr. Wasserman, of San Francisco, came in with Mr. H. W. Childs. The people in Carlisle had a large flag floating from a staff on the big house, celebrating the arrival of Mr. Childs.

Mr. Childs spent Monday in Duncan with Mr. Colqehoun, the General Manager of the railroad, making arrangements for the transportation of supplies, etc,

More money is in circulation now about Duncan and Carlisle than there has been for years and the farmers are looking for good times this summer as they will have a good market for all farm produce.

Mr. Shockley has succeeded in getting a bond on the Alabama mine and has gone to work on it, putting ten men to work last Thursday, and expects to put on twenty more in a few days. He is using all white labor. He will ship ore as fast as it is mined.

George McDonald has struck rich ore in some claims he is interested in at Lost Camp that will run very high in silver. Horn silver can be seen in threads where the rock is broken. He claims that he has a two foot vien of such rock. He brought 30 sacks of the ore to Duncan and shipped it by the first train; going along himself to see that it did not get lost and to be present when it is assayed.

C. R. Wores, assayer of Tucson, went to Carlisle from Solomonville last Monday. He returned Wednesday, and has made arrangements to erect an office and sampling works in Duncan; work to commence on the building at once. Mr. Wores says in 15 years experience, and in traveling over both Arizona and New Mexico he has never seen the equal to the Carlisle district for both high and low grade ores. He predicts a very bright future for Carlisle.

Carlisle to-day, in our estimation, is the best mining camp in the Southwest. There has been about fifty experts in there this spring, and every one of them claim that inside of three months Carlisle will be producing not only a large quantity of high grade ore but bullion. For years the few people who have been living up there have been shipping small quantities of rich ore, and knew there was plenty of rich rock which only awaited the investment of capital for its development. Capitalists would not come in, however, on account of the two large mills standing idle. They claimed that if there was such rich ore in so large quantities, it looked queer to see those idle mills. But now that capitalists have, invested we predict a rush to Carlisle immediately.

A. C. Windham made a trip to Safford last week, returning Monday. Mr. W. says that there is no doubt of that being the farming portion of the county. He speaks very highly of the valley in general. M.

Judge Blake made a business trip to Wilcox last Saturday, and returned Monday. The Judge reports the people in the vicinity of Wilcox are shipping cattle this week, at the rate of about 1,000 head daily to Kansas and Montana, and he believes that the shipment will total up to 25,000 or 30,000 head during this month and next.

Summons.

In the Justices' Court, Precinct No. 10, in the County of Graham, Territory of Arizona.

HEBER O. CHLARSON Plaintiff, vs R. M. TUBBS, Defendant } SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Justices' Court, Precinct No. 10, in and for Graham County, Territory of Arizona, sends greeting to R. M. Tubbs, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff and answer the complaint filed with the justice of the above entitled court at Central, in the County of Graham, Territory of Arizona, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this precinct, 5 days but if served out of the precinct and within this county, then within 10 days, if served out of the county 15 days, in all other cases within 20 days.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as required herein, judgement by default will be taken against you for the sum of $77.11 on said account, and interest thereon from the first day of March, 1895, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and for costs and disbursments in this behalf expended.

Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1895

ISAAC COMBS, Justice of the Peace. Precinct No. 10.

4-13-4t.

I Wish to Announce to the Public that I have Refited and overhauled my

Picture Gallery,

And am now prepared to do Good Work.

YOU CAN GET - - - - -

PICTURES

IN ANY STYLE DESIRED at my new location on Beebe's Corner.

J D. Russell.

NOTICE.

is hereby givin that any person or persons traveling over my road with a wagon or wagons (except employes of the undersigned) shall pay the sum of $1,00 for each trip. We can no longer keep the road in repair for the public free of charge.

3-30-tf. P. J. JACOBSON.

Silks! Silks! Silks! All kinds of summer silks at the Blue Store. 4-20-tf

Buy Your Goods at the great

BARGAIN STORE,

On Main Street,

Thatcher, - - Ariz.

We take in exchange for goods all kinds of Farm Produce, making it within the reach of every one to do business with us. We keep on hand all kinds of.

Dress -:- Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

GROCERIES AND NOTIONS.

Call and see us and convince yourself of Our Low Prices.

TYLER, LAYTON and MOODY, PROPRIETORS

THATCHER, - ARIZONA

The **Williams HOTEL,**

Near The Depot, PIMA.

Our tables are furnished with best fare the country produces. Rooms Large, Neat, Cool and Clean.

I also keep in connection with the Hotel a general stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions.

G. WILLIAMS, PROPRIETOR.

++ THE ++

PIONEER STORE

Dealers in

Groceries, Notions, and Dry Goods.

A Complete Line of

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Also a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES at from $1·00 to $3.50.

We make a specialty of all kinds of

-:- MILLINERY -:-

Also a fine line of Desirable Patterns of Wall Paper, at from 20 to 40 cents per double roll

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

You will always find our clerks attentive to your wants, and our goods to give satisfaction.

J. R. Welker & Co., Main Street, LAYTON.

NOTICE

I Will Sell My Stock of

HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

UNDERWEAR,

AND

CLOTHING

At Cost.

FOR CASH

Come and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

A. A. FRYE, Safford.

Fast Horses. Good Riggs.

Careful Drivers,

Livery Feed and Sale Stables,

Teams in readiness at all hours

Let by the day or hour

CHRIS MADSON,

PROPRIETOR.

Safford, - - - Arizona

P. J. Jacobson. G. P. Jacobson.

THE LARGEST LUMBER YARD IN THE VALLEY.

Call and See Us!

Bills filled at the yards or mill. Everything kept necessary to build a house.

DOORS, WINDOWS, SHINGLES and BUILDERS' MATERIAL

Special Bargains for Cash

Remember the Place,

P. J. Jacobson & Sons., SAFFORD.

D. M. GREEN,

House, Sign, Fresco, -:- and Ornamental

PAINTING,

Graining, in all kinds of WOOD.

PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.

Scenic Painting, DONE TO ORDER.

SAFFORD, - - - - ARIZONA.

Why Not?

If you intend to live, you want to live as cheap as you can, and save all you can; you can live well and save twenty per cent. by buying of

ZUNDEL & FISH,

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise,

THATCHER, A. T.

The highest market prices paid for farm and dairy produce. Call and see us and be convinced.

For the Good things of this earth go to

Nat Wansley's,

Who always keeps in Stock the Choicest Brands of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Schlitz and Anheuser Beer

Always in Stock.

Saloon opposite Jennings and Kirtland's Store

SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

Thoroughbred

JERSEY BULL.

Will be kept through the standing season at my corral in Safford.

Service, - $1.50.

This is the only Thoroughbred Jersey Bull in the Valley.

P. J. Jacobson.

—FOR ALL KINDS OF—

-:General Merchandise:-

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, GLASS-WARE, and NOTIONS, Go to the

CENTRAL STORE

H. O. CHLARSON, PROPRIETOR

CENTRAL, ARIZ.

JOB WORK AT THE GUARDIAN OFFICE

Beebe & Sullivan,

Dealers in

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